

man war headquarters. The meeting is ostensibly to bring together the German empress and the new Austrian empress, but a noteworthy company of officials high in authority in the central powers is present.

The German kaiser, the Austrian emperor, Count Czernin, Austrian foreign secretary, and Von Bethman Hollweg, German chancellor, are present. They form the war council of the central powers.

Austria is rife with peace sentiment, and the feeling of unrest is worrying the war directors. Austria felt tremendously the effect of the Russian revolution and the ascendancy of democracy.

Washington. — Pres. Wilson went into session with the cabinet at 2:30 this afternoon.

Zurich, Switzerland.—Brand Whitlock, recalled as U. S. minister to Belgium, expected here this afternoon.

Washington, April 3.—How far are we going into the war?

That was the question being asked of Washington today by the nation.

Somehow the impression has become dominant in some quarters—not so much in Washington or in the east as in the west—that it is going to be a "Chocolate Soldier" sort of war so far as the United States' part is concerned; that we will speed up our munition factories, make big loans at low interest to the European opponents of Germany and let the allies do the fighting.

There is no indication that this is the plan of the administration or that congress will suggest or support such a plan.

It is not likely that the United States will send any men to the trenches in 1917, for she has no trained soldiers to spare. But the navy is recruited nearly up to full war strength and is in the pink of condition physically and mechanically; it can render invaluable service in patrol work and submarine hunting.

Pres. Wilson wants an army of 500,000 raised and trained men im-

mediately and suggests universal service as a more democratic and efficient way than the volunteer system for getting the soldiers. It takes a year to train a civilian to be a soldier and most of the time is spent in teaching him to obey orders. So it is not impossible that in 1918 there may be a large expeditionary force of American soldiers fighting for liberty in European trenches, while hordes of their countrymen are being trained to follow them—if the war lasts until then.

From east, west, north and south newspapers are today practically one in acclaiming the war message of Pres. Wilson to congress as an utterance that will find a tremendous response from every American.

The New York Sun, perhaps the bitterest critic the administration has known, finds in it "the voice of the nation," and says that for the "firmness, resolution and self-respect of it much of the previous indecision could be forgiven."

In the president's message the New York German Herald today saw a suggestion which may result in a governmental change in Germany from monarchy to republic. It says it thinks Wilson has a lurking suspicion that the German people would quickly cast off their kings and princes if they saw a strong democratic power ready to shield them against their enemies while they put their house in order.

—o—o—o— TO RAISE ARMY OF 3,000,000— START WITH 500,000.

Washington, April 3.—3,000,000 to 5,000,000 men will probably be raised for America's armies.

At least one cabinet member wants 3,000,000 as a minimum; army men recommend up to 5,000,000.

The process will be to get them in increments—in groups—of 500,000, as rapidly as they can be officered.

Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee says the increments can be obtained at an an-